

gave, and they suffered themselves, while, Rothschild & Co. rolled in a little more glory—at the expense of their underpaid employees.

We have no exact knowledge as to whom was responsible for this meanest of mean tricks.

But we can make a pretty shrewd guess.

We know Henry C. Schwab, vice president and general manager of Rothschild & Co., of old.

It was Schwab who called girls from every department in the store into his office while the O'Hara commission was probing the low wages paid by our merchant princes, and insulted every one of them by asking vile questions.

It was Schwab who invented the cute scheme of holding all the Rothschild employes in the store on such nights as mass meetings of department store girls were called.

So we do not think anyone who lays this last meanness up against Schwab will go far wrong.

Davis, the president of the store, is not of the Schwab brand. He is a millionaire, of course, and the possession of millions seems somehow to harden the heart and twist the conscience.

But Davis is human at times, and we cannot believe he himself would stand for such a trick as this on his underpaid employes.

As to the employes—well, they are just "common working girls," but they would have liked to have had the credit for the little they gave and the suffering they underwent themselves to give that little.

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A wealthy gentleman, who owns a country seat, on one occasion nearly lost his mother-in-law, who fell into the river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

WHY EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES NEED BETTER REGULATION

Vichenete Boran, who runs an employment agency at 2195 Clybourn avenue, is the latest gent to show the excessive need of better regulation of Chicago employment agencies.

March 28 last, Tanos Georgvich, Lhabisav Gorich and twenty-five other men who lived in a rooming house at 762 West Adams street, paid Boran \$1 each for a job on the Great Northern railroad in Montana.

According to Boran, the railroad would send the men out to Montana on passes.

After they had been separated from their dollars, the men confidently blew around to the Great Northern railroad and asked for their jobs.

And the Great Northern railroad told them they hadn't any jobs and that they had been stung by Boran.

The matter reached the ears of inspector R. Aylmer, and Aylmer had Boran arrested March 29. Boran was taken to the East Chicago avenue station, where he later was released on \$400 bonds, which were signed by a saloonkeeper.

Boran's case was set for March 30. On that day his case was called. Boran did not show up. His \$400 bond was forfeited.

Later in the day Attorney Plotke showed up at the East Chicago avenue court, said he represented Boran and that he did not know where Boran then was.

A capias was issued for the immediate arrest of Boran. Detectives Gentile and Bositano found him and brought him in. The case was once more set—this time for April 1.

On April 1 Boran again failed to show up. His bonds were forfeited. Later in the day Boran dropped casually into court and remarked that he was ready to go to trial.

The witnesses by this time had left the court and could not be summoned in time to appear that day. Boran's